TOPICS OF THE DAY.

McKinley's Popular Plurality. McKinley's popular plurality is unofficially estimated at 850,000, the largest ever received by a presidentia! candidate. There is a large falling off in the aggregate of southern democratic pluralities.

Big Price for a Story.

The Publishers' Circle, of London thinks that the \$25,000 which Kipling received for his new story of 60,00 words is the highest sum ever paid to an English author for a story of similar length.

A Colorado report is to the effect that there has been 73 murders committed in Denver and vicinity since the repeal of the state capital punishment law. Of the murderers, but nine have received sentences of life imprisonment.

To Kill by Suffocation.

The Japanese government is said to be considering the advisability of inflicting capital punishment by means of suffocation. It is proposed to place the subject in an airtight chamber and then exhaust the air from the box by means of a pump.

Was Dickens' Private Secretary. Charles Dolby, who was private secretary to Charles Dickens, died recently in a London infirmary, penniless, emaciated and unkempt. years he had been little better than tramp and had been entirely dependent on charity.

Seventy-Five Trainloads of Beer. The steamship Empress of China, which sailed from Vancouver, B. C., recently for the orient, carried a record-breaking cargo of beer for the Philippines. Fifty thousand barrels, brought in 75 trains, were consigned to

Paris the Cleanest City.

Paris is said to be the cleanest city in the world. Every morning 2,000 male and 600 female scavengers. divided into 149 brigades, turn out to perform the toilet of the capital. The men work from four in the morning till four in the evening, less two hours off for meals, or ten hours a day. The women are engaged in the morning

Only One-Fifth Were Accepted

Out of more than 40,000 applicants at federal navy recruiting stations during the latest governmental year only 8,123 were accepted, and of these a noteworthy percentage were re-enlistments. Man-o'-war's men nowadays must possess peculiar qualifications and knowledge, and in order to acquire these qualifications there must be schooling in actual service.

A River of Pure Ink.

The scribes on the banks of a river In Algeria have considerable inducement to write, as the river is composed of pure ink. This phenomenon is caused by the fact that the river is composed of two branches, one of which runs through a peat swamp containing much gallic acid, and the other through soil impregnated with iron, and when the two join pure ink is formed.

The Most Distant Plane'. The most distant of the planets is Neptune, whose mean distance from the sun is 2,754,998,000 miles. Its year, or period of revolution around the sun, is equal to about 165 of our years. Its diameter is 37,600 miles. and the amount of the sun's light and heat that it receives is about onethousandth part of that received by the earth.

Bride of 80 Years Deserted

For 50 years Mrs. Carrie Rich has conducted a chicken farm at May's Landing, N. J. Recently she met Benjamin Barnes, several years her junior. Mrs. Rich is a coy young diling of 80, and when Mr. Barnes asked her to be

me 50 years ago he was an active participant in one of the most startling and spectacular events in history. Mr. O'Day is, in fact, one of the
few survivors of the famous "Chargeof the Light Brigade" at Balaklava.
His horse was killed soon after the
light cavalry brigade started on its
errand of death, and O'Day himself errand of death, and O'Day himself involv was severely wounded.

A Limit to Exhibitors

In the erection of buildings for the Pan-American exposition, which will open May 1 next, Buffalo has sus-tained some damage from two storms that swept across the lakes this fall, but the damages will be re paired in good time. The exhibits are to be ifined to North America, South America, Central America and the usions of the United States. gress has appropriated \$500,000 for enterprise, and the Smithsonian natitution and various industrial commissions will be exhibitors.

President Sends to Congress Views on National Questions.

of the Document - Our Foreign Relations and Matters of Domestic Policy Dealt With.

Washington, Dec. 3.-The following is given as a brief review of President McKinley's annual message to the two houses of congress:

The Chinese Crisis. The president gives first place in his message to the troubles in China, and our connection with the alited forces operating there. He reviews the causes leading up to the Boxer outbreak, and the first murders of foreigners in Chinese territories. In this connection he mays:

hese territories. In this connection he says:

The increasing gravity of the conditions in China and the imminence of peril to our own diversified interests in the empire, as well as to those of all the other treaty governments, were soon appreciated by this government, causing it profound solicitude. The United States from the earliest days of foreign intercourse with China had followed a policy of peace, omitting no occasions to testify good will, to further the extension of lawful trade, to respect the sovereignty of its government, and to insure by all legitimate and kindly but earnest means the fullest measure of protection for the lives and property of our lawabiding citizens and for the exercise of their beneficent callings among the Chinese people.

Mindful of this, it was felt to be appro-

their beneficent callings among the Chinese people.

Mindful of this, it was felt to be appropriate that our purposes should be pronounced in favor of such course as would hasten united action of the powers at Peking to promote the administrative reforms so greatly needed for strengthening the imperial government and maintaining the integrity of China, in which we believed the whole western world to be alike concerned. To these ends I caused to be addressed to the several powers occupying territory and maintaining spheres of influence in China the circular proposals of 1829, inviting from them declarations of their intentions and views as to the desirability of the adoption of measures insuring the benefits of equality of treatment of all foreign trade throughout China.

The history of the efforts made at relieving the beleaguered legationers in Peking is thoroughly covered.

During the siege, says the president, the defenders lost & killed, 135 wounded and seven by disease—the last all children.

Continuing he says. Not only are the protestations of the Chinese government that it protected and succored the legations positively contradicted, but irresistible proof accumulates that the attacks upon them were made by imperial troops, regularly uniformed, armed and officered, belonging to the command of Jung Lu, the imperial commander in chief. Decrees encouraging the Boxers, organizing them under prominent imperial officers, provisioning them, and even granting them large sums in the name of the empress dowager, are known to cxist. Members of the tsung-li-yamen who counseled protection of the foreigners were behended. Even in the distant provinces men suspected of foreign sympathy were put to death, prominent among these being Chang Yen-Hoon, formerly Chinese minister in Washington.

Our Chinese Policy.

He recalls the circular note to the pow-Mindful of this, it was felt to be appro-

Our Chinese Policy.

He recalls the circular note to the powers issued by this government on July 3, outlining our policy as one of peace, guaranteeing the integrity of China, and

says;
As was then said, "the policy of the government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese empire."

Conditions of Peace.

Conditions of Peace.

A little further on the president says: I regard as one of the essential factors of a durable adjustment the securement of adequate guarantees for liberty of faith, since insecurity of those natives who may embrace alien creeds is a scarcely less effectual assault upon the rights of foreign worship and teaching than would be the direct invasion thereof.

The matter of indemnity for our wronged citizens is a question of grave concern. Measured in money alone, a sufficient reparation may prove to be beyond the ability of China to meet. All the powers concur in emphatic disclaimers of any purpose of aggrandizement through the dismemberment of the empire. I am disposed to think that due compensation may be made in part by increased guarantees of security for foreign rights and immunities, and, most important of all, by the opening of China to the equal commerce of all the world. These views have been and will be earnestly advocated by our representatives.

First Place at Paris.

Pirst Place at Paris.

Our relations with other countries are gone into in detail. The Paris exposition is referred to as offering an opportunity for a display of the good will existing between this country and France.

A criterion of the extent and success of our participation in this exposition and of the thoroughness with which our exhibits were organized is seen in the awards granted to American exhibitors by the international jury, namely, grand prizes, 240; gold medals, 557; silver medals, 776; bronze medals, 551, and honorable mentions, 223-2,476 in all, being the greatest total number given to the exhibition of any one exhibiting nation, as well as the largest number in each grade.

This the president notes as especially valuable, since it sets us to the front in international questions of supply and demand.

Relations with Germany.

Relations with Germany.

Relations with Germany.

Of our relations with Germany the president says good will prevails. Of the meat inspection law of Germany he says:

An imperial meat inspection law has been enacted for Germany. While it may simplify the inspection, it prohibits certain products heretofore admitted. There is still great uncertainty as to whether our well-nigh extinguished German trade in meat products can revive under its new hurdens. Much will depend upon regulations not yet promulgated, which we confidently hope will be free from the discriminations which attended the enforcement of the old statutes.

The Alaskan Boundary.

The Alaskan Boundary.

The Alaskan Boundary.

In connection with our relations with England he refers to the partial settlement of the Alaskan boundary dispute, and urges such action as shall definitely settle this vexing question. He says that a convention has been before the senate for some two years, but as no action has been taken I contemplate negotiating a new convention for a joint determination of the meridian by telegraphic observations. These, it is believed, will give more accurate and unquestionable results than the sidereal methods heretofore independently followed, which, as is known, proved discrepant at several points on the proved discrepant at several points on the line, although not varying at any place more than 709 feet.

The War in South Africa.

and when Mr. Barnes asked her to be his she did not have the heart to refuse him. Mrs. Rich-Barnes sent out invitations for a reception and all the townspeople come. Among them was the bridegroom's daughter. When she departed she took her father with her. Since then he has refused to come back.

He Charged with the Light Brigade. In Switzerland county, Ind., lives Thomas O'Day, 70 years old. Thomas has in his possession a medal and papers which establish the fact that some 50 years ago he was an netite.

The War in South Africa.

A review of the incidents connected with our shipping to South Africa on the says that in this connection vexations questions arose through Great Britain's action in respect to neutral cargoes, not contraband in their own nature, shipped to Portuguese South Africa on the says that in this connection vexations questions arose through Great Britain's action in respect to neutral cargoes, not contraband in their own nature, shipped to Portuguese South Africa on the says that in this connection vexations questions arose through Great Britain's action in respect to neutral arguests, not contraband in their own nature, shipped to Portuguese South Africa on the says that in this connection vexations questions arose through Great Britain's action in respect to neutral arguests, not contraband in their own nature, shipped to Portuguese. South Africa on the says that in this connection vexations questions arose through Great Britain's action in respect to neutral arguests, and he says that in this connection vexations questions arose through Great Britain's action in respect to neutral arguests, and he says that in this connection vexations questions arose through Great Britain's action in respect to neutral arguests, and he says that in this connection vexations questions arose through Great Britain's action in respect to neutral arguests, and he says that in this connection vexations questions arose through Great Britain's action in respect to neutral arguests, and he says that in this connect

Relations with Italy.

Lynching. In my inaugural address I referred to the general subject of lynching in these

Words:

"Lynching must not be tolerated in a great and civilized country like the United States; courts, not mobs, must execute the penaltics of the law. The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts, and the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our government securely rests."

upon which our governments. I most urgently reiterate, and again invite the attention of my countrymen to this reproach upon our civilisa-The Micarnuguan Canal.

He advocates the speedy building of the Nicaraguan canal, and recommends the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote

New Treaty with Spain.

new convention of extradition is approaching completion and trusts that a commercial convention may follow. Of Spain's claim to a number of the islands in the Philippine group not covered by the Paris treaty he says:

By the terms of the treaty of peace the line bounding the ceded Philippine group in the southwest falled to include several small islands lying west of the Sulus, which have always been recognized as under Spanish control. The occupation of Sibutu and Cagayan Sulu by our naval forces elicited a claim on the part of Spain, the essential equity of which could not be gainsaid. In order to cure the defect of the treaty by removing all possible ground of future misunderstanding respecting the interpretation of its third article, I directed the negotiation of a supplementary treaty, which will be forthwith laid before the senate, whereby Spain quits all title and claim to the islands named, as well as to any and all Islands belonging to the Philippine archipelago lying outside the lines ascribed in said third article, and agrees that all such islands shall be comprehended in the cession of the archipelago as fully as if they had been expressly included within those lines. In consideration of this cession the United States is to pay to Spain the sum of \$100,000. Brief But Comprehensive Summary

Our Claims Against Turkey. Our claims upon the government of the sultan for reparation for injuries suffered by American citizens in Armenia and else-

Would Extend Reciprocity. He urges the approval of the commer-cial conventions entered into between this government and other powers as soon as possible that the agricultural and other industries of the country may profit thereby. Continuing on this subject he

The policy of reciprocity so manifestly rests upon the principles of international equity and has been so repeatedly approved by the people of the United States, that there ought to be no hesitation in either branch of the congress in giving to it full effect. Exposition at Buffalo.

Exposition at Buffalo.

The exposition of the resources and products of the western hemisphere to be held at Buffalo next year promises important results not only for the United States but for the other participating countries. It is gratifying that the Latin-American states have evinced the livelies; interest, and the fact that an international American congress will be held in the City of Mexico while the exposition is in progress encourages the hope of a larger display at Buffalo than might otherwise be practicable. The work of preparing an exhibit of our national resources is making satisfactory progress under the direction of different officials of the federal government, and the various states of the union have ferent officials of the federal government, and the various states of the union have shown a disposition toward the most lib-eral participation in the enterprise. Our Financial Showing.

Our Financial Showing.

The president points with much pride to the showing made by the treasury department and quotes exhaustively from the report of Secretary Gage. He shows the surplus for the year to be 473-527,060.18, and estimates the surplus of the coming year at \$50,060,090. He says the present condition of the treasury is one of undoubted strength. The available cash balance November 30 was \$129,303,794.50. Under the form of statement prior to the financial law of March 14 last this would have been included in the statement of available cash gold coin and builion held for the redemption of United States notes. Further Financial Legislation.

Further Financial Legislation.

He recommends further financial legislation in the following words:

It will be the duty as I am sure it will be the disposition of the congress to provide whatever further legislation is needed to insure the continued parity under all conditions between our two forms of metallic money, silver and gold.

Our surplus revenues have permitted the secretary of the treasury since the close of the fiscal year to call in the funded loan of 1891 continued at two per cent, in the sum of 125,345,000. To and including November 30, \$22,468,100 of these bonds have been paid. This sum, together with the amount which may accrue from further redemptions under the call, will be applied to the sinking fund.

The law of March 14, 1900, provided for refunding into two per cent. 30-year bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the present standard value, that portion of the public debt represented by the three-per-cent, bonds of 1908, the four-per-cents of 1907 and the five-per-cents of 1909, of which there was outstanding at the date of said law \$33,149.

300. The holders of the fold bonds presented them for exchange March 14 and November 30 to the amount of \$364,943,750. The not saving to the government on these transactions aggregates \$2,106,166.

Banking Facilities Extended.

Banking Facilities Extended.

The beneficial effect of the financial act of 1900, so far as it relates to the modification of the national banking act, is alcation of the national banking act, is already apparent. The provision for the
incorporation of national banks with a
capital of not less than \$25,000 in places
not exceeding 3,000 inhabitants has resulted in the extension of banking facilities
to many small communities hitherto unable to provide themselves with banking
institutions under the national system.
There were organized from the enactment of the law up to and including
November 28, 389 national banks, of which
266 were with capital less than \$59,000 and
100 with capital of \$50,000 or more.

It is worthy of mention that the greater
number of banks being organized under
the new law are in sections where the
need of banking facilities has been most
pronounced. Iowa stands first, with 20
hanks of the smaller class, while Texas,
Oklahoma, Indian territory and the middie and western sections of the country
have also availed themselves largely of
the privileges under the new law.

Our Foreign Trade.

Our Foreign Trade.

Our foreign trade shows a remarkable record of commercial and industrial progress. The total of imports and exports for the first time in the history of the country exceeds \$2.00.00.00. The exports are greater than they have ever been before, the total for the fiscal year 1900 being \$1.594,653.082, an increase over 1899 of \$167,409.782, over 1897 of \$344.883.285, and greater than 1896 by \$511.876.144.

The growth of manufactures in the United States is evidenced by the fact that exports of manufactured products largely exceed those of any previous year, their value for 1900 being \$472.81,756. against \$329.582,146 in 1899, an increase of 25 per cent. Our Foreign Trade.

against \$339,352,145 in 1899, an increase of 25 per cent.

Agricultural products were also exported during 1900 in greater volume than in 1899, the total for the year being \$855,555,-122. against \$234,776,142 in 1899.

The imports for the year amounted to \$849,341,184, an increase over 1869 of \$152,722,655. This increase is largely in materials for manufacture, and is in response to the rapid development of manufacturing in the United States.

The Internal Revenue Tax.

I recommend that the congress at its present session reduce the internal revenue taxes imposed to meet the expenses of the war with Spain in the sum of \$30.00000. This reduction should be secured by the remission of those taxes which experience has shown to be the most burdensome to the industries of the people.

I specially urge that there be included in whatever reduction is made the legacy tax, bequests for public uses of a literary, educational or charitable character.

Recommends Ship Subsides. Recommends Ship Subsidy.

Recommends Ship Subsidy.

American vessels during the past three years have carried about nine per cent. of our exports and imports. Foreign ships should carry the least, not the greatest, part of American trade. The remarkable growth of our steel industries, the progress of shipbuilding for the domestic trade, and our steadily maintained expenditures for the navy have created an opportunity to place the United States in the first rank of commercial maritime powers.

The trust question receives the attention of the president, and he says:
"It is apparent that uniformity of legistation upon this subject in the several states is much to be desired. It is to be hoped that such uniformity, founded in a wise and just discrimination between what is injurious and what is useful and necessary in husiness operations, may be obis injurious and what is useful and neces-sary in business operations, may be ob-tained, and that means may be found for the congress, within the limitations of its constitutional power, so to supplement an affective code of state legislation as to make a complete system of laws through-out the United States adequate to compet a general observance of the salutary rules to which I have referred."

The Philippines.

The Philippines.

Considerable attention is given the subject of the Philippines, and in this connection the scope and work of the Philippine commission as sutlined to the commissioners is fully outlined for the benefit of congress. Of the present conditions in the islands the president anys:

In my last annual message I dwelt at some length upon the condition of affairs in the Philippines. While seeking to impress upon you that the grave responsibility of the future government of these islands rests with the congress of the United States, I abstained from recommending at that time a specific and final form of government for the territory actually held by the United States forces and in which, as long as insurrection continues, the military arm must necessarily be supreme. I stated my purpose, until the congress shall have made known the formal expression of its will, to use the authority vested in me by the constitution and the statutes to uphold the sovereignty of the United States in those distant islands as in all other places where our fag rightfully floats placing, to that end at the ideal of the complex placing, to that end at the ideal of the complex in the constitution and the statutes to uphold the sovereignty of the United States in those distant islands as in all other places.

governments within the

We Are Making Progress.

Progress in the hoped-for direction has been favorable. Our forces have successfully controlled the greater part of the islands, overcoming the organised forces of the insurgents and carrying order and administrative regularity to all quarters. What opposition remains is for the most part scattered, obeying no concerted plan of strategic action, operating only by the methods common to the traditions of guerrilla warfare, which, while ineffective to alter the general control now established, are still sufficient to beget insecurity among the populations that have felt the good results of our control, and thus delay the conferment upon them of the fullest measures of local self-government, of education, and of industrial and agricultural development which we stand ready to give to them.

By the spring of this year the effective opposition of the dissatisfied Tagals to the authority of the United States was virtually ended, thus opening the doof for the extension of a stable administration over much of the territory of the archipelago. Desiring to bring this about, I appointed in March last a civil commission composed of Hon, William H. Taft, of Ohlo: Prof. Dean C. Worcester, of Michigan; Hon, Luke E. Wright, of Tennessee; Hon, Henry C. Ide, of Vermont, and Prof. Bernard Moses, of California. The aims of their mission and the scope of their authority are clearly set forth in my instructions of April 7, 1900, addressed to the secretary of war to be transmitted to them.

Principles Are Appreciated. We Are Making Progress.

Principles Are Appreciated.

Principles Are Appreciated.

Referring to the manner in which the work of the commission upon the lines laid down in his instructions to them has been received by the people of the Philippines, the president says:

It is evident that the most enlightened thought of the Philippine islands fully appreciates the importance of these principles and rules, and they will inevitably within a short time command universal assent. Upon every division and branch of the government of the Philippines, therefore, must be imposed three inviolable rules:

of the government of the Philippines, therefore, must be imposed three inviolable rules:

That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense; that excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted; that no person shall be put twice in jeopardy for the same offense, or be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; that the right to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist except as a punishment for crime; that no bill of attainder or expost facto law shall be passed; that no law shall be passed; that no law shall be passed; that no law shall be passed in the freedom of speech or of the press, or the rights of the people to peaceably assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances; that no law shall be made respecting an establishment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference shall forever be allowed.

Porto Rice.

Porto Rico.

The civil government of Porto Rico provided for by the act of the congress, approved April 12, 1900, is in successful operation. The courts have been established. The governor and his associates, working intelligently and harmoniously, are meeting with commendable success. Dealings with Cuba.

The present conditions in Cuba are referred to, citing the call for the election of delegates to a constitutional convention and the meeting of the convention which is now in session, and closes this part of his message with the following: When the convention concludes its labor I will transmit to the congress the constitution as framed by the convention for its consideration and for such action as it may deem advisable.

The Army. The Army.

An increase in the regular army is recommended, and the need of soldiers shown. After saying that we need at least 25,000 troops at home to care for our expensive fortifications and ordnance, he continues:

least 25,000 troops at home to care for our expensive fortifications and ordnance, he continues:

We have in Caba between 5,000 and 5,000 troops. For the present our troops in that island cannot be withdrawn or materially diminished, and certainly not until the conclusion of the labors of the constitutional convention now in session and a government provided by the new constitution shall have been established and its stability assured.

In Porto Rico we have reduced the garrisons to 1,526, which include 826 native troops. There is no room for further reduction here. We will be required to keep a considerable force in the Philippina Islands for some time to come. From the best information obtainable we shall need there for the immediate future from 29,000 to 60,000 men. I am sure the number may be reduced as the insurgents shall come to acknowledge the authority of the United States, of which there are assuring indications.

It may be apparent that we will require an army of about 60,000, and that during present conditions in Cuba and the Philippines the president should have authority to increase the force to the present number of 100,000. Included in this number authority should be given to raise native troops in the Philippines up to 15,000, which the Taft commission believe will be more effective in detecting and suppressing guerrillas, assassins and Ladrones than our own soldiers.

The Postal Service.

The Postal Service.

The Postal Service.

Under a discussion of the postal service he urges an extension of the rural free delivery system and says:

This service ameliorates the isolation of farm life, conduces to good roads, and quickens and extends the dissemination of general information. Experience thus far has tended to allay the apprehension that it would be so expensive as to forbid its general adoption or make it a serious burden. Its actual application has shown that it increases postal receipts, and can be accompanied by reductions in other branches of the service, so that the augmented revenues and the accomplished savings together materially reduce the net cost. The evidences which point to these conclusions are presented in detail in the annual report of the postmaster general which with its recommendations is recommended to the consideration of the congress. The full development of this special service, however, requires such a large outlay of money that it should be undertaken only after a careful study and thorough understanding of all that it involves.

The Navy.

The recommendations of the secretary of the navy for more ships and an increase in the personnel of the navy are approved, as well as those of the establishment of a national naval reserve and suitable recognition for all officers who rendered distinguished service during the war with Spain.

The department of agriculture has been extending its work during the past year, reaching farther for new varieties of seeds and plants: cooperating more fully with the states and territories in research along useful lines; making progress in meteorological work relating to lines of wireless telegraphy and forecasts for ocean-going vessels; continuing inquiry as to animal disease; looking into the extent and character of food adulteration; outlining plans for the care, preservation and intelligent harvesting of our woodlands; studying soils that producers may cultivate with better knowledge of conditions, and helping to ciothe desert places with grasses suitable to our arid regions. Our island possessions are being considered that their peoples may be helped to produce the tropical products now so extensively brought into the United States. Inquiry into methods of improving our roads has been active during the year; help has been given to many localities, and scientific investigation of material in the states and territories has been inaugurated. Irrigation problems in our semi-arid regions are receiving careful and increased consideration.

Washington Celebration. Agriculture.

Washington Celebration.

Washington Celebration.

The transfer of the government to this city is a fact of grest historical interest. Among the people there is a feeling of genuine pride in the capital of the republic.

The congress having provided for "an appropriate national celebration of the centennial anniversary of the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia." the committees authorized by it have prepared a programme for the 12th of December, 1800, which date has been selected as the anniversary day.

Conclusion.

In our great prosperity we must guard against the danger it invites of an extravagance in government expenditures and appropriations; and the chosen representatives of the people will, I doubt not, furnish an example in their legislation of that wise economy which in a second of pienty husbands for the fature. Let us keep always in mind that the foundation of our government is liberty; its autocorrecture, peace.

CONGRESS IN SESSION.

overal Important Measures Up for Dis cussion—ship Sabidy Hill Has Right of Way lu the Sounts.

In the senate on the 3d the short ses sion of the Fifty-sixth congress com-menced. Aside from the reading of the message and the administration of the oath of office to William B. Dillingham, the new senator from Vermont, who suc-ceeds the late Justin S. Morrill, no busi-ness was transacted, the deaths of Sena-tors Davis (Min.) and Gear (Ia.) being announced and the senate adjourning as a mark of respect to their memory.... At the opening of the session in the house there were the usual throngs in the galleries and the usual display of the galleries and the usual display of floral pieces on the floor, but the proceedings were purely formal, consisting of the rapping to order by the speaker, prayer by the chaplain, the roll call of members, the appointment of the formal committees to wait on the president and the reception and reading of the president's message. Announcement of the deaths of representatives was then made and an adjournment taken out of respect to their memory. On the 4th Senator Frye (Me.) addressed

On the 4th Senator Frye (Me.) addressed the senate on the ship subsidy bill. He had not concluded when it adjourned. Senator-elect Dolliver (Ia.) presented his credentials and he was sworn in. Senator Proctor presented a resolution of the Vermont legislature asking a recog nization of and reward for the services of Capi. Clark, who commanded the bat-tieship Oregon during the war with Spain. It was referred to the committee on naval affairs. Senator Vest (Mo.) gave notice affairs. Senator Vest (Mo.) gave notice of an amendment that he will offer to the ship subsidy bill. After a brief executive session the senate adjourned....In the house Mr. Hull, chairman of the committee on military affairs, reported the army reorganization bill and introduced a resolution for a special order for the consideration of the bill the next day, with provision for a vote at the end of six hours' general debate. Three minor bills were passed, one of them being for the detail of retired army officers as military instructors in public schools as adopt a system of military instruction. Mr. Dick (O.) introduced a bill to allow Spanish-American war veterans to wear, Senator Frye (Me.) on the 5th concluded his speech in the senate on the ship subsidy bill, devoting his attention to a technical explanation of the provisions of the measure. The house bill for the celebration of the establishment of the seat of national government in the city of Washington was passed without discussion...The house devoted itself principally to debating the army reorganization bill. Il pages being disposed of before adjournment. Mr. Kitchen (N. C.) introduced a resolution to repeal the fifteenth amendment to the constitution. Bills were also introduced to establish a supreme court for the territories Arizona. New Mexico and Oklahoma providing for a government ship to bring Boers to the United States to take ad-

BRECKINRIDGE REPORTS.

The Inspector General of the Army Sug gests a Standard of Two Soldlers per 1.000 of Papulation.

Washington, Dec. 5 .- The report of Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, inspector general of the army, earnestly recomnends that the benefits of the law of March 3, 1899, providing for the retirement of officers of the navy, under certain conditions, with the rank and pay of the next higher grade, be exended to include officers of the army. Most of our wars have been fought on land, says the report, and as a matter of simple justice rewards for army officers should be no less extensive than those enjoyed by officers of the naval branch. He also touches upon the disadvantages imposed by inferior rank in the army, citing as an instance, the China campaign, when Gen. Chaffee, a junior among the invanced from a brigadier to a major general to give him the rank requisite to his status as commander-inchief of the United States forces in China. Gen. Breckinridge also notes that the grade of brigadier general is abolished in most of the European armies and is nearly as archaic as the rank of commodore afloat.

In regard to the question of reorganizing the standing army, the general suggests a standard of two soldiers per every 1,000 of population, and submits statistics to show that in the proportion of soldiers to population and to the area of the country, and in the war budget in time of peace, the United States is far behind all of the great European nations.

BAPTIST HOME MISSIONS.

Society in Session at Donver Represent Western Portion of Country-What It Is Doing to Spread the Gospel.

Denver, Col., Dec. 6,-The annual conference of the American Baptist Home missionary society began Wednesday in this city, and will continue until Thursday night. There are in attendance 26 general missionaries from as many states, four district secretaries and three general superintendents. The society has 1,140 missionaries at work, and since the war has opened 12 new missions in the eastern portion of Cuba and Porto Lico, with some 600 members. About \$10,000 has already been expended in this work. The jurisdiction of the society extends in the United States from Indiana west, taking in all the states north and south. It is expected that \$330,000 will be raised in this territory this year. Over \$100,000 will be expended on the negro schools of the outh. Much work has been done in Mexico, where 30 missions have been established.

IN MANY LANDS.

The use of safe deposits is not so widely established in France as in America. Norwegian whalers caught 420

whales during the past season off the const of leeland. Only in Britain, Italy and Spain do members of parliament serve their

country free of charge. An Austrian named Anton Peterman del, who recently died at Steyr, had made a collection of about 3,000 knives

of all times. About 11,000,000 Italians are exposed to malarial fever. There are about 2,000,000 cases every year, with an average mortality of 15,000. This proves that mosquitoes are more deadly in Italy than snakes and tigers in India.

There are to-day 45,000 fashionable lap dogs in the city of Puris. They have almost as much attention after they are dead as during their comfortabl lives. The dog's owner pays ten franc a year to the city during its life. If it becomes sick it is taken to a special

HORSES NEED HAIR RENEWER

Incle Reuben Thought There Wasn't Much to Brag About in the Show.

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken cut and this tube restored to its wormal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases of of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Core. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

For the Looks of the Thing. Seeker—Is there really any literary ad-vantage in the possession of a de luxe edi-tion of any author's works?

Sageman—Not that I am aware of.
"Then why is it that so many people are
willing to pay an extravagant price for one?"
"Just for de luxe of the thing, I suppose."

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascarets help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

It's the Other Fellow's Worry.

Bingham-Yes, this is a fine establish-

ment, and one might suppose you are very happy in it. But don't you sometimes worry

about the heavy rent? Stilson-Oh, dear, no. I suspect, however,

the landlord has qualms in regard to that

Rather Unusual.

Bowers-Here's an account of a strange happening-a child almost choked to death

by a pin.
Sowers-What is there strange about is?

"Because it was a safety-pin."-Judge.

What Shall We Have for Desserts

This question arises every day. Let us asswer it to-day. Try Jell-O, delicious and healthful. Prepared in two minutes. Nabolling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Strawberry. At your grocers. 10s.

Art and Nature.

"Was the country lovely, Marie?"
"Oh, just lovely; it looked for all the world like a landscape painted by some-body."—Indianapolis Journal.

Excursion Sleepers Via M., K. & T. Ry.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

The only safe bet on record—the alphabet.

—Chicago News.

matter.-Boston Transcript.

Boston Courier.

"City folks is easily pleased," remarked (Incle Reuben, who has a farm down in Egypt, rejates the Chicago Chronicle. "I went in to see that there horse show, and there wasn't a single critter there that had more than a stump of a tail. What they need is a hair renewer for those prize animals. A stiff young man that kept looking at nothing and holding his arms out as if he das'n't let his coat sleeves touch his coat says to me when I asked him about those poor tailless, stuck-up looking animals that they were that way on purpose because it's the fashion. Queer what will come in for style. I looked round and most of the big men they said was millionaires didn't have any hair on their heads. The bald spots was about as numerous as the bob-tailed hosses. The young dudes that I see promenading about with big flowers in their buttonholes didn't one of them have a sign of mustache or even a prospect of any whiskers. It was queerhorses without hardly any tails, men without any hair on their heads, and boys without any mustaches. It do beat all."

There is no work in the world of which so many copies are printed annually as of the Chinese almanac. It predicts the weather, and notes the days which are considered lucky or otherwise for commencing any undertaking, for marrying, burying, or for applying remedies to diseases. A lucky day is not necessary when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is taken for constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, liver or kidney troubles. It will cure all these disorders.

"Oh, yes," said young Mr. Blackstone, "I have been admitted to the bar, but I am not practicing regularly at it."
"Indeed!" murmured Miss Gooph, thought you practiced very often." And the young man wished that he had ot placed so much reliance in those cloves. -Baltimore American.

Jell-O. The New Dessert. pleases all the family. Four flavors:—Lem-on, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts. Try it to-day.

A booklet giving the population of all cities of the United States of 25,000 and over according to the census of 1900, has just been issued by the passenger department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and a copy of it may be obtained by sending your address, with two-cent stamp to pay postage, to the General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Chicago, Ill. He—Did you tell that other fellow you were engaged to that you loved me more? She—Yes, and the horrid thing! he wanted me to return the ring .- Detroit Fre

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of Gnove's Tasteless Chill Toxic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure - no pay. Price, 50c. The person who doesn't know much, bu

knows enough not to let others know that he doesn't know, knows more than some of the knowing ones know.—Philadelphia Bulletin. You are foolish to pry into your neighbor's affairs when a little finesse will discover the combination and let you in without prying.—Detroit Journal.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

A Real Patriot.—Friend—"Do you low your country?" Politician—"You bet I do I've held a government job for 12 years."— Syracuse Herald. Weekly Excursion Sleepers leave St. Louis via Katy Fiyer (M. K. & T. Ry.) every Tuesday at 8:16 p. m. for San Antonio, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Weekly Excursion Sleepers leave Kansse City via the M. K. & T. Ry. every Saturday at 9:05 p. m. for San Antonio, Los Angeles and San Francisco. If you want to keep your teeth clean, bright and sound, you will chew White's "Yucatan" Gum. Every confectioner sells it.

It is said that an artist at work on a Biblical history undertook to make a sketch of "Rebecca at the well," but he couldn't draw the water.—Chicago Daily News.

"I always judge a man by the cigars he smoke." "I judge him by the cigars he gives others to amoke." — Philadelphia North America.

Wiggles-"Can you speak French?" Waggles-"A little. That is, I can shrug my shoulders."-Somerville Journal. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. druggists refund money if it fails to cure.

It is hard to do, of course; still, you can be fooled.—Atchison Globe.

Knowledge comes with what we learn; dye with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by wisdom, with what we unlearn.—Judge.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. Kansas City, Dec. 6. HOGS 4 2246 4 90 SHEEP 3 15 6 5 25
 SHEEP
 3 55 6 5 25

 WHEAT-No. 2 hard
 66 6 67½

 No. 2 red
 60 66 69½

 CORN-No. 2 mixed
 33½6 34

 OATS-No. 2 mixed
 24
 CHEESE-Full cream

POTATOES—Home grown .. 25 6 25 ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Native steers 3 25 @ 5 60

Texas and Indian steers 3 30 @ 4 55

HOGS—Packers 475 @ 4 85

SHEEP—Native muttons 3 50 @ 4 25

FLOUR—Patents 3 50 @ 3 65

WHEAT—No. 2 red 7114@ 74

CORN—No. 2 534@ 244

RYE 434@ 56

BUTTER—Dairy 16 @ 20

DRY SALT MEATS 7 25 @ 7 50

BACON 8 25 @ 8 50 BACON 8 5 @ 8 50 CHICAGO.

FLOUR-Spring patents 3 50 @ 3 30 WHEAT-No. 2 red 72%@ 74 CORN-No. 2 28 6 OATS-No. 2 2246 NEW YORK. CATTLE-Steers 400 @ 500 HOGS 5 6 6 5 20 SHEEP 22 6 4 124 WHEAT—No. 2 red 78 6 784 CORN—No. 2 464 6 47

OATS-No. 2

Free Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D. Atlant

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Must Bear Signature of Breutspood

Little Liver Pills.

Very small and as easy

to take as organ. CARTER'S FOR HEADAGHE. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIR. FOR THE COMPLEXION

CURE SICK HEADACHE. DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives